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Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1903. [a1033]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cwt. ex Factory.
Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.85 per bag ex Factory.
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General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [a1669]

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NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American
Machines in the Market, always on View and
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OUT. Everything in the trade always kept in
Stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in
all branches of the business. Re-embossing a
specialty. McKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 54, Queen's Road East. [a335]

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NOTICE.

THE FOURTH HALF-YEARLY
DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE
DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club,
payable on WEDNESDAY, the 30th
SEPTEMBER, 1903, will be held at the
HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE, at 12 o'clock
A.M. or SATURDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER
1903.
Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend
the Drawing.
By Order, C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [a256]

WINCHESTER CARABINES
12 SHOT REPEATING, CALIBRE .44.
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior
of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.
ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.
LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.
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ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND
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NEERNST LAMPS SUPPLIED.
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The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
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Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.

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WILL SOON CONVINCE YOU AS TO WHICH IS THE BETTER COURSE TO
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[a36]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [a39]

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Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.

Private Dining Room for large parties.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European Matron in attendance.

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[a48]

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REMEDY

(TONG PANG CHONG)

An absolute specific for Ringworm and Dhoji-Itch.

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LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.H.C. 6th Ed.

Lieber's

P.O. Box, 28 Telephone No. 12

BIRTHS.

On the 6th August, at Johannesburg, the wife of H. WASHINGTON SMITH, of a son.

On the 1st September, at Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits, the wife of OWEN S. WARF, of the Public Works Department, of a daughter.

On the 4th September, at Futo Bakum, Straits, the wife of J. BURRY, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th August, at Muswell-hill, W. WILLIS, of HARRIE, daughter of the late C. ALLISON, of Singapore.

DEATH.

On the 8th August, at Brighton, J. EZEKIEL, of Hongkong, aged 43 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1903

THERE appears to be at the present time in Rangoon a certain amount of agitation in favour of the compulsory registration of native servants, owing to the constant complaints as to the badness of domestic service there. The question is the which has almost perpetually agitated European settlements in the East, though from time to time it sinks out of sight. In Hongkong at present we hear no little outcry against the ordinary class of "boy" who offers himself as servant of some sort to the resident here. We do not know that the evil is worse at the instant than it has been for some years back; but it seems to us that complaints are exceedingly rife just now.

Police Court proceedings have shown that there is a lot to justify most of those which are brought under the eye of the law. There has always been a strong party here in favour of legislation in the direction of registration, but it has never been able to convince the Government or even the most influential part of the European community that its cure for the servant-evil is the right one. The Chamber of Commerce when last consulted on the point was against a registration scheme, thus furnishing the

authorities with a most powerful argument against any measure of the kind. Yet we are certain that the general consensus of public opinion among residents is in favour of the only plan which seems to promise a remedy for a problem which confronts almost every householder in Hongkong and Kowloon. The situation appears to be much the same in Rangoon, but we see that the *Rangoon Gazette* in one of its latest numbers writes against the introduction of compulsory registration. Our contemporary gives for its readers' benefit a summary of the Ceylon Ordinance of 1871, providing for the registration of domestic servants of all classes. From this it appears that the master has imposed on him the following obligations, failure to fulfil which is punishable by a fine. He must furnish the Registrar within a specified time with a list in writing of the names of his servants, capacity in which employed, and duty of engagement of each. He must transmit to the Registrar a memorandum of the date of a servant quitting his employ. He must not engage a servant whose pocket register is not forthcoming or is not in order. He must enter in the register the date and capacity in which a servant is engaged, and the date and cause of a servant's discharge. He must give the servant a character or, failing this, must supply the Registrar with his reasons in writing for so doing. The *Gazette* thinks that few persons in Rangoon would patiently endure such restrictions. We have heard similar objections made in Hongkong. But, seeing what most masters have now to endure, more or less patiently, from the incompetence or dishonesty of servants, we take leave to doubt the argument. As for the servants, the Ceylon Ordinance provides that every one must give full details of himself or herself to the Registrar. He must obtain a pocket register in which those details are entered and produce it whenever called on to do so. Servants are placed under the control of the Registrar, whose office is a branch of police work. Finger-impressions of male registered servants are taken in the pocket register; this, of course, is a more certain means of identification than by photograph. As in Hongkong, so in Rangoon it is argued by the opponents of registration that the trouble which registration would give to would-be servants must make the supply scarcer and dearer. Here, however, it seems to us that the supply of servants (if we pay no regard to their fitness) exceeds the demand considerably. "Weeding out" is urgently needed. The surplus of incompetents and rogues bring the masters no advantage, but distinctly the contrary. Such bad characters are precisely those who would most resent the trouble of trying to get registered, and it is them whom it is desirable to discourage.

There is of course an alternative to compulsory registration of domestic servants

and this we see our Rangoon contemporary mentioned above advocates. It is the establishment of a servants' agency, with voluntary registration.

"If such were well run, in time the certificate of such an agency would hall-mark the most desirable servants; and those employers who now ask for compulsory registration could pledge themselves to take only those servants who were registered in this 'voluntary agency.' We imagine that the well known Chinese weapon of "boycott" would imperil the chances of success of such an institution here. Besides,

the registered servant would necessarily, it looks, have to be higher-priced than the unregistered, so that the pledged employer would have to pay for their principles—no doubt to the amusement of the less self-denying. Unless compulsory registration can be shown radically unsound, which it has not yet been shown to be, the present supporters of the idea would be unwise to abandon it in favour of a scheme which cannot even be called a half-and-half scheme.

H.M. gunboat Bramble came in yesterday from practice.

H.E. the Governor will probably leave Hongkong to take up his new post in Ceylon in December. There is no information yet as to the date of arrival of Sir Matthew Nathan.

Causeway Bay polo ground being of the nature of a swamp, owing to the rains of the past fortnight, the R.A. gymkhana, which was to have come off on Tuesday next, has been postponed till Tuesday week.

We learn that Sr. R. Marques died at Macao on the 8th inst. His brother was Dr. L. P. Marques, once Medical Officer to Victoria Gaol here. Sr. Marques had many friends in the Portuguese community of Hongkong.

The Hon. R. Murray Brumsey, R.N., Harbour Master of Hongkong, goes on four months leave on the 17th inst. We understand that he will retire at the end of this period. Beside the vacancy thus created at the head of the Harbour Office, there will also be a vacant seat on the Legislative Council.

The following appointment has been mad at the Admiralty—Captain J. R. Jellicoe, C.B., to the Drake, to date August 12th.

The Russian battleship *Ossoliabaya* put into Portland Harbour on 13th ult. for coal. She is to remain about a week, and then leave for the Far East.

The newly-built German river gunboat *Tingtau* last month finished its trials off Dantzig. The boat was to be taken to pieces, and sent out to China on one of the Lloyd steamers, and put together again there. The *Tingtau* is destined for the Yangtze; as the gunboat draws 6 ft. 6 in. she will be able to go further up the river than can the *Forwards*, which draws 13 metres.

We learn that the company which is presently running the vegetable farm in Yip-pat, Hong Valley up the Sanchuan river for the supply of the Hongkong market, is about to give up the ground at present leased, as being too poor and at the same time too far removed from Hongkong. It is stated that the company intend to secure for farm purposes land in the neighbourhood of Yaumati and Wongnai-chong.

We are pleased to be able to state that Mr. Harbert Price, of Messrs. H. Price & Co., Queen's Road, is engaged to be married to Ethel, third daughter of Sir John Durston, K.C.B. The marriage will take place early next year, and Mr. and Mrs. Price may be expected in Hongkong about February or March. Mr. Price's fiancee is a sister of Mrs. Rock, wife of Mr. Rock, late of the Naval Yard.

By permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night from 8 to 9.30. The following is the programme:—

March "The Rifle Regiment,"..... Sousa Overture "Marguerite d'Anjou,"..... Meyerbeer Selection "Kitty Grey,"..... Monkton Song "Standchen,"..... Schubert Selection "Reminiscences of Wales,"..... Godfrey Waltz "C'est Moi,"..... Rose Nocturne "L'Esperance,"..... Ascher

"God Save the King."

The half-yearly meeting of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co. will be held at Singapore to-day at noon. The net amount for the half-year available for distribution, including the sum of \$74,839.89 brought forward from last account, is \$24,946.20. Out of this the directors recommend that \$150,000 be passed to general reserve fund, and that a dividend of 36 per share be paid for the half-year, leaving a balance of \$152,946.20 to be carried forward to next account. The total amount of the debenture issue is \$1,615,500.

The London *Gazette* announces that the King has been pleased to give and grant unto Thomas Bunt, Esq., Superintendent of the steel works and engineering department of the Kiangnan Arsenal; and unto Nicholas Cornish, Esq., Superintendent of the ordnance and projectile department of the same Arsenal; and unto William Evans Bryant, Esq., English Master in the Provincial College at Paotting, authority to accept and wear the Grade, Third Class, of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon, conferred upon them by the Emperor of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them.

A telegram to the *Times of Ceylon* dated Calcutta, August 28th, says:—The latest news from the Tibetan Commission is depressing. No progress whatever has been made with the negotiations. The Tibetan representatives of Khambojang even decline to acknowledge the treaty of 1890, on the ground that their Government was not consulted in its making. Other officials at Lhasa appear to protest against our presence in their country, and ask when we propose to clear out. A redeeming feature is that the Commissioners found valuable minerals, and specimens were sent to Simla, with the result that a skilled geologist has been despatched to join the commission.

The Berlin *Post* publishes the following telegram from Peking:—The Chinese Foreign Office proposes to restrict the privileges of foreigners residing in Peking; on the pretext that Peking is not a commercial city. Foreigners are not to possess any property in Peking, and the foreign colony must not be increased. This measure, which the Foreign Office contemplates, is, it may be noted, directed against the increase of disreputable foreign elements in Peking. The representatives of the Powers would also be glad to see these elements removed, but they believe that it is no longer possible. On the other hand, there is great excitement about this design among the foreigners affected. They maintain that they have purchased their privileges in the city by blood and martyrdom.

In the last number to hand of the *American Asiatic* the following paragraph appears under the heading of Editorial Opinion:—"The moment's situation plainly shows the firmness of Secretary Hay towards Russia in Manchuria. It is a firmness the more worthy of note since so much misinformed United States opinion has been antagonistic. That the United States attitude will be logically pushed to finality we have good reasons for stating. The basis of the attitude is not Russia's promises, but American duty, on the Pacific, towards the great future." Another paragraph in the same journal says:—"M. Lesser, the Russian Minister at Peking, is credited with the opinion that a missionary in China should have no consul but Jesus Christ, no nationality but in the Kingdom of Heaven." Many readers of this will associate Russia with an utterance no less perverse than that. Lord Salisbury's gunboat mission policy has done fine duty in stigmatising foreign church work. Respect of missionary effort may be gauged under the Lesser and the Salisbury creed. The history of blunders of the 'unscrupulous West' in China is largely associated with missionary diplomacy." What the American Asiatic means by "Lord Salisbury's gunboat missionary policy" we do not know. It has always been safer for a Chinese to kill a British missionary than one of another nation. But the American Asiatic thinks it necessary to be occasionally anti-British, for some unexplained reason.

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The Hon. R. Murray Brumsey, R.N., Harbour

Master of Hongkong, goes on four months leave on the 17th inst. We understand that the outfit of camphor is to be shown a considerable falling off.

The latest European cholera victim at Shanghai mentioned in the local papers is Mr. W. Outerbridge, late second officer of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s *Kuangtean*, who died in the General Hospital.

Colorophobia is the alarming title given to a book which is intended to be an exposure of the "White Australia" fallacy, written by Gieno-Taki, and published in Sydney. The author deals with the colour problem as a political question in Australia, where he asserts that the case for admitting Japanese and Chinese labour is not allowed a free hearing in the Press or in Parliament of Australasia or by the Labour representatives.

A Simla message dated August 27, says:—As a result of the necessities of the position, opinion is coming round more and more to the need of permitting Asiatic (Chinese) labour to be imported to South Africa. This week we have had a meeting at Goldenthal Deep; at which some 300 miners and others were present. A resolution was put to the effect that in view of the gravity of the situation brought about by the dearth of native labour the meeting pledged itself to support the endeavour to secure unskilled Asiatics. It is the intention to hold a series of meetings along the Reef in order to obtain the views of men, which views, it is anticipated, will probably accord with the decision here recorded.

America does not seem to be very proud of the Brothers Tilman, writes a home paper.

One of them is a senator, and the other is, or was, Governor of North Carolina. The Governor

has distinguished himself by shooting a political

opponent dead in the street, a cold-blooded

murder, which is approved by his political

friends. The senator, in a recent speech,

exulted in the lynching of negroes. "Let the

good work go on," he said. "We have shot and hanged and burned the negro in North

Carolina until he almost knew his place."

Commenting on this piece of unabashed

ruffianism, the *New York Herald* remarks

that the spirit it indicates is "a national peril."

The example set by the Brothers Tilman has

destroyed the authority of the law in more than

one State. Lynchers, says the *Herold*,

should be treated as murderers; but how can

this be done while Senator Tilman remains a

lawgiver, and his brother shoots inconvenient

critics at eight?

From Haicang Dr. Sewell S. McFarlane sends the following communication to the Royal Geographical Society:—In February, during one of my journeys in the South-West Provinces of China, I came across a number of stone horses, sheep, lions, &c., some in a fair state of preservation. They were in two parallel rows, and beside them were several "petrified" Buddhist priests, supposed to be on guard. The people seemed to know nothing about them, and cared less. Upon enquiry among the gentry of the adjoining village, one old gentleman informed me that it was the entrance to a very old subterranean tomb of one of China's prime ministers, who lived under the Han Dynasty. This would be about the year A.D. 25. Many years ago a tablet stood there, which they unearthed with the above stone figures, giving full particulars, but the disinterested inhabitants destroyed it, "as it was in the way of their cart-track." How the people came to unearth these huge statues is interesting. During the past generations, the severe droughts experienced in North China have swept over the district and steadily but effectively buried out of sight the beautiful tomb and all its accompaniments. The inhabitants frequently dig out their land to make mud-bricks for their houses, and in this manner the stone figures came to light. It is said there are a great many more of them, ere one reaches the actual tomb. In China the country folk, who simply live from hand-to-mouth, somewhat take after Gaul, of sacred and care for none of these things."

The new German mail *Seyditz*, which is due here on the 16th inst., left Southampton on the 11th ult. on her maiden trip for China and Japan. The *Seyditz* is the second of the five steamers forming the N.D.L. general class, so called from their each bearing the name of a famous German military commander, the other four being the *Zieten*, already running, *Roon*, *Gneisenau*, and *Scharnhorst*. These steamers are primarily intended for the Bremer-N.Y. service, for which trade they are arranged to carry as many as 200 third-class passengers; but they are also adapted for serving as auxiliary steamers in the N.D.L. Imperial mail lines to the Far East and to Australia, and with a view to this latter purpose the first and second-class cabin accommodation is fitted in a light and artistic manner, and provided with a somewhat elaborate system of ventilation in addition to electric punkahs and fans. The number of first and second-class passengers carried is 90 and 70 respectively. The dimensions are: Length 450 ft.; breadth, 56 ft.; and depth, 38 ft. 9 in. The registered tonnage is 9,900 tons, and the displacement 13,500 tons. There are two sets of quadruple expansion engines, aggregating 5,000 i.h.p., and giving a speed of 14 knots.

The *Seyditz* was built by Messrs. Schichau at Dantzig.

In the last number to hand of the *American Asiatic* the following paragraph appears under the heading of Editorial Opinion:—"The moment's situation plainly shows the firmness of Secretary Hay towards Russia in Manchuria. It is a firmness the more worthy of note since so much misinformed United States opinion has been antagonistic. That the United States attitude will be logically pushed to finality we have good reasons for stating. The basis of the attitude is not Russia's promises, but American duty, on the Pacific, towards the great future." Another paragraph in the same journal says:—"M. Lesser, the Russian Minister at Peking, is credited with the opinion that a missionary in China should have no consul but Jesus Christ, no nationality but in the Kingdom of Heaven." Many readers of this will associate Russia with an utterance no less perverse than that. Lord Salisbury's gunboat mission policy has done fine duty in stigmatising foreign church work. Respect of missionary effort may be gauged under the Lesser and the Salisbury creed. The history of blunders of the 'unscrupulous West' in China is largely associated with missionary diplomacy." What the American Asiatic means by "Lord Salisbury's gunboat missionary policy" we do not know. It has always been safer for a Chinese to kill a British missionary than one of another nation. But the American Asiatic thinks it necessary to be occasionally anti-British, for some unexplained reason.

At 11.15 a.m. yesterday was issued the daily

weather report, which stated that "the depression in the China Sea to the southward to

Hongkong is apparently becoming deeper and

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND HUMATEA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 15th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	On 23rd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 1st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 7th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 24th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 27th October.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.
GENOA and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 19th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October.
LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 23rd October.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PAK LING"	On 27th October.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and the PACIFIC COAST POINTS, VIA NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CALCHAS"	On 2nd October.
The s.s. "JASON"	"OANFA"	On 2nd November.
The s.s. "MACHAON"	"PAK LING"	On 2nd December.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

[10-12]

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SZECHUEN"	On 12th September.
SHANGHAI	"CHINGTU"	On 14th September.
MANILA	"CHINKLUNG"	On 1st Sept. inter.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KAIFONG"	On 16th September.
MANILA	"NANCHANG"	On 23rd September.
PORT DARWIN THURSDAY	"CHINGTU"	On 5th October.
ISLAND COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 5th October.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Able. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

+ Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

- Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

[11]

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
LYRA	F. Williams	4,417	September 17th
TACOMA	A. Dixon	2,812	September 24th
VICTORIA	J. Panton	3,502	October 10th

Steamers marked * have no passenger accommodation.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services. Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,

GENERAL AGENTS.

[7]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS LEAVING THURSDAY, 17th

TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW "DAIGI MARU"

AND AMOI "W. GROVES"

ANPING, VIA SWATOW "MAIDZURO MARU"

AND AMOI "K. AKASHI"

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and for further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 10th September, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager [15]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at East Point. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [65]

MUSIC.

RAPID Traction given on the BANJO, MANDOLIN, SPANISH GUITAR, VIOLIN, &c. Terms moderate.

L. A. DE GRACA,
8, Peel Street, or
Care of Daily Press Office

Hongkong, 11th August, 1903. [22]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STEAMSHIP "AUSTRALIA."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex. ss. "Ville de Valenciennes," in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after loading.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON, To-DAY, the 6th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 14th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent to me on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1903. [22]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [1964]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."

Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M., from Excursion Sunday, at 8.30 A.M., from Macao week days about 7.30 P.M. Extra-(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5.

2nd Class, \$1.50 cents.

On Excursion Sunday 1st and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$2. Return Ticket including Train and Dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$5 extra will be charged for each Cabin, which has accommodation for two or more Passengers.

Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday, and takes only 3 hours to reach Macao.

MING ON & CO., 2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street, Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [2112]

FOR CANTON.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer.

"AGAMEMNON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 7th instant.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., on the 14th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer, Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2112]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"WAKASA MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where said consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, To-DAY, 9th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 19th inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hongkong, 9th September, 1903. [2154]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TAOCOA."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Inward Parcels by r.s. Sinks are now ready for delivery.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR

P.M.

DATE

Quing Chow Wan Saturday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila Saturday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Chinkiang Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Europa, &c., India via Tuliocrin
(late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)
Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao
Swatow
Chefoo and Newchwang
Saigon
Hoihow and Haiphong
Shanghai
Macao
Nantou
Meiji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland (Oregon) Yokohama and Kobe
Sandakan
Shanghai
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Yokohama and Kobe
MACAO, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO
(late Letters 5.30 to 6.00 P.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Europe, &c., India via Tuliocrin
(late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Manila
Yokohama, Kobe and Tsingtau
Tientsin
Manila, Shanghai, Chinnipo, Liungy and Port Arthur
Cebu and Illobo
Europe, &c., India via Tuliocrin
(late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Chefoo and Tientsin
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

TO-DAY.

Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.
Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remedios, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

11th September.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/10 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight [10] 1/2

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 235 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 235 1/2

ON GERMANY.—
On demand 181

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 454

Credits, 60 days' sight 463

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 139 1/2

Bank on demand 139 1/2

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 139 1/2

Bank on demand 139 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 73 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA.—
On demand 90 1/2

ON MANILA.— Nominal

ON SINGAPORE.— Nominal

ON BATAVIA.— Nominal

ON HAIPHONG.— On demand 112 1/2

ON SAIGON.— On demand 2 p.c. prn.

ON BANGKOK.— On demand 12 p.c. prn.

ON SINGAPORE, Bank's Buying Rate 30.75

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 75

" SILVER, per oz. 26 1/2

OPUM.

11th September.
Quotations are— Allowances not to last.
Malwa New \$1060 to — per picul.

Malwa Old \$1020 to — "

Malwa Older \$1050 to — "

Peruvian extra fine \$820 to — "

Patau New \$105 to — per cheet.

Patau Old \$110 to — "

Peruviana New \$1102 to — "

Peruviana Old to — "

VESSELS EXPECTED:

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Nanhang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on the 14th inst.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Bayern*, left Kobe, via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 6th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 15th inst.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Scudell*, left Colombo on the 5th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 16th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Celtic*, left Nagasaki for Manila on the 8th inst., and is due to arrive here on the 13th inst.

The T.K.K. steamer *America Metal*, left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, etc., on the 26th inst.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 11th September.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.

S.S. "POWAN," 2,330 tons, Captain G. E. Morrison, R.N.R.

S.S. "FATSHAN," 2,330 tons, Captain A. W. Dixon.

S.S. "HANKOW," 3,073 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.

S.S. "KINSHAN," 4,560 tons, Captain J. J. Isomans.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily, at about 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. (Sunday excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily (Sunday excepted) at about 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,988 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 p.m., as per special schedule. Sunday Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 a.m. excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 319 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This Steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 a.m.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING," 469 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

S.S. "SAINAM," 583 tons, Captain B. Branch.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 a.m. Round trip take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., 13, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel); Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIBB, Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

929

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LTD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at 11.00.
5 Star, LIQUOR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at 12.00.

Stop drinking rank Smoky Stuff, because it comes through the SODA.

Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

THE WEATHER.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 10th SEPTEMBER, F.M.

THIS Hotel is situated in a quiet locality, away from the din and disturbance of the City, and surrounded by a delightful garden, it is an ideal place of residence. The building stands on an eminence, giving a magnificent view of the Harbour and the City of Victoria. It is within easy access of the Kowloon wharves, where the principal mail steamers discharge passengers, and from which there is a regular ferry service to Hongkong.

Bowling Alleys and Billiards.

The Cuisine is excellent.

J. W. OSBORNE, F. F. JEWELL, Proprietor, Manager, Hongkong, 6th June, 1903.

NEW "HOTEL AMERICA" New.

(late German Club Building), High Class Private Hotel.

No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET.

Near Post Office, Piers, Clubs, Banks, Principal Offices and Streets. Rates reasonable.

American Matron.

The Cuisine is of the best; and management is under owner's direct supervision as to food cleanliness and hygiene of the premises.

The Furnishings are new and handsome; and the Bedrooms large, cool and well ventilated.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, comfortably furnished, and most centrally situated, being in close proximity to the Banks and principal business places.

SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

For Particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1903.

11th SEPTEMBER, A.M.

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HONGK

"YOUNG CHINA."

The Times' Shanghai correspondent writes:—Most foreigners in China regard the Reform party merely as a somewhat ludicrous and politically insignificant manifestation of the stormy strife between the "Hive note" and the "Hives"; they see its typical representative in the somewhat unrepresenting product of missionary educational establishments, filling humble clerkships in their service pending the regeneration of the Celestial Empire, and they scorn the suggestion that any good thing can come from such material. Nevertheless, there is more in "Young China" than the Bahá'í clerk and the missionary school student; and even these possess and exercise throughout the country influence which is generally unappreciated by those who see in them office drudges and nothing more; for which reason certain recent manifestations of the existence of the Reform party and of its patriotic sentiments have come as a surprise to many. That the Chinese, of their own initiative, should convene public meetings to discuss political questions is an indication of a trend of thought which marks a new departure. That it is unnoticed by the powers that be has since been shown in the action taken by the Government at Peking.

One of the chief difficulties in considering the anatomy of the progressive party in China is to decide where it begins and where it ends. The dividing line between an ordinary Mandarin of the conservative school and the reformer is often almost imperceptible—their views appear to be frequently interchangeable, and there is nothing remarkable in the spectacle of the progressive of to-day figuring as the reactionary of tomorrow, and vice versa. It is by no means unusual, moreover, for the highest officials, with whom the existing order of things is supposed to be sacred, to send their sons and daughters to become leaders of the "Young China" movement in America and Japan. Of this instance might be multiplied indefinitely. Chang Chih-tung's attitude towards the Reform party has been peculiarly difficult to define. Before the coup d'état of 1898 he was strongly supported by the progressive Press at Shanghai, and gave orders that the journal, then edited by Liang Chi-tsao (now refugee in Japan), should be subscribed for by all the Yamen of Hunan; his essay on education (1888) is still for tolerance, and the adoption of new ideas. After the flight of Kang Yu-wei, however, he appeared to modify, or at least ceased to insist upon, many of the views expressed in that famous publication. Doubtless, in his case, as in that of many prominent officials, the storm and stress of that period, which witnessed the execution of the principal reformers at Peking, the practical deposition of the Emperor, and the complete triumph of the reactionary party, were sufficient to induce a cautious reticence that subsequent events have done nothing to modify. The future biographer of such men as Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai will have no easy task in recording definitely their attitude towards reform; probably the best definition would be a series of compromises, made with good intentions, between hopelessly irreconcilable interests. Their instincts are, however, undoubtedly progressive, and it remains a fact of good augury for China that men known to be hotly opposed to the conservative policy of the Manchus, men like Chang Chih-tung, Sir Chen-tung Liang, and Tsu (the present Viceroy at Canton) can, and do, rise to positions of great influence.

The immediate prospects of reformed education at Peking and in the provinces are cheerful. Universities, colleges, and schools abound, it is true, but being under official management they resemble the Chinese army in that their existence is largely a matter of imagination. Those sanguine students who, relying on the progressive ideals of the year of penitence 1901, have devoted themselves to "Western learning" in the hope of finding therein advancement, are now realising the error of their ways. The native Press, enjoying at Shanghai and Tientsin comparative freedom from control official, is slowly but surely making headway, not only in its own development, but in the diffusion of Liberal views over a rapidly extending area. We find the political house divided, some of the highest provincial authorities encouraging such papers as the *Universal Gazette* and the *Diplomatic Review* and openly branding their editors. Yuan Shih-kai has recently ordered the circulation throughout China of the latter paper, edited by an ex-secretary of Sheng's Yamen, while Wang Kang-wei, editor of the *Universal Gazette*, was recommended last year for special recognition of the throne by the late Viceroy of Nanking, Liu Kunyi. Even Liang Chi-tsao, fellow refugee with Kang Yu-wei in 1898, who now writes brilliantly on Chinese affairs from Japan, has many admirers and friends in the Yamen of his country; his influence as a leader of opinion is immense. The rapidity with which Chinese students in America and Japan, and even at Shanghai, assimilate and proclaim the principles of modern democracy is remarkable; equally remarkable, in many cases, the ease with which they revert, when occasion arises, to the classical mandarin type. America is too far away for the opinions there held by "Young China" to produce much effect at home, but the Chinese students in Japan keep closely in touch with the younger generation at Shanghai, Canton, and other centres, and their sayings and doings are faithfully recorded in the vernacular Press. One of the most remarkable features of their modern progressive tendency is the prominent part played therein by women. An instance of up-to-date emancipation from the conventions which usually confine the activity of celestial ladies within four walls, I need only cite the fact that the Chinese lady-students in Tokyo have recently organised themselves into a Red Cross Association and offered their services to the Chinese Government in case of war; it is not easy to imagine the feelings of the venerable members of the Wu-wu-pen on receipt of such an intimation. At Shanghai the education of native women of the merchant-gentry class is being actively carried on at institutions conducted on European lines.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

In the course of a letter by Rector Peking correspondent, dated the 13th June, on the steady development of Japanese influence in China the writer states:—

The ascendancy of Japanese influence over China since the upheaval of 1900 is a fact which has attracted little attention, because it has developed so gradually, but, nevertheless, is probably the most important result of that campaign, and one which may have the greatest consequences to the politics of the Orient. Many influential Chinese have been awakened by the easy capture of their capital, and the Russian absorption of the ancient seat of that dynasty to an appreciation of China's helplessness, and are turning to Japan for help. Japan, for her part, makes no secret of her policy to unite the two great east Asiatic nations in an alliance which will enable them to hold their ground against the aggressions of the West. To this end she desires to modernise China by persuading her to adopt western methods and machinery necessary to make her independent, as Japan has done. Understanding the Chinese, and associating with them intimately as no Europeans could, and as only the Russians among European peoples attempt to do, the Japanese are peculiarly fitted for this work. The most noticeable, though not the most important, evidence of Japanese progress is the great number who have settled in Northern China since the Boxer war. They are far more numerous than foreigners of any other nationality, and when Newchwang, Port Arthur, and Dairen are included, they, perhaps, equal in numbers the Europeans and Americans, excluding Russians in Manchuria from the reckoning. Information obtained from the Japanese Legation shows that the number of Japanese civilians living in Tientsin this year is over 13,000 in Peking over 500. Before the troubles there were a mere handful. Many merchants who came in the wake of the army have remained and more are coming. With the exception of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Nippon Yusen Kai-sho (steamship company), which were doing a large business before the war and have increased it greatly since, and some dozen wholesale firms and large stores, most of these immigrants are engaged in trade in a small way. The Chinese retail trade is a trade of small things in small quantities, and the Japanese are able to meet the requirements of their customers with many articles which European firms would hardly think it worth while to handle. It is politically, however, that Japan is making most headway. Her agents have succeeded in gaining the confidence of some of the most powerful officials, while several Chinese officials of rank have visited Japan during the past two years.

There is good evidence that one definite project of Japan is to reorganise the Chinese army, but the subject is one which Japanese do not discuss freely. Japan has Major-General Yamamoto, who did brilliant services in the Japanese-Chinese War, for her military attaché in Peking. Reports have been current for more than a year that Japanese officers were working as instructors with the Chinese army. They were said to wear Chinese uniforms and queues, and could not be distinguished from the Chinese. It appears that there were thirty Japanese officers among the Chinese troops which assembled at Peking during the recent visit of the Court, and that the whole number of Japanese employed with the army is about 200. All are in the northern and central semi-coast provinces. They have entirely superseded the European instructors, Germans and others, who were in the Chinese service before the troubles. It is believed that the Japanese Government details them to serve without pay from China; if salaried, it is certain that they receive much smaller pay than Europeans would demand.

The Imperial University in Peking, which has been directed from its beginning by the learned Dr. W. A. P. Martin, an American missionary with a cosmopolitan faculty, has been reorganised by Japanese. The President is Dr. Hattori, a distinguished Japanese scholar, who studied at the University of Tokyo and at German Universities. He has engaged none but Japanese and Chinese instructors, so that the school is now free from foreign influences. The new regime has the disadvantage that most of the instructors must talk to the students through interpreters, whereas all the former ones spoke Chinese. When trouble between the Chinese Minister in Japan and the students of his country there revealed the fact that 1,000 Chinese students were living in Tokyo it was a surprise to the diplomats in Peking. That was six months ago. Since that the number of students has increased to 2,000. They come from the best families in China. A part are from the ruling race, the Manchus who historians have come to look beyond the walls of Peking for knowledge, and, even more wonderful, there are some hundred or more girls among them. The Dowager Empress, after the return of the Court to Peking, put forth several edicts for sweeping educational reforms, commanding the establishment of schools for Western science, directing the provincial Viceroys to send students to foreign countries and especially ordering Manchus to go abroad. None of the European Legations made efforts to persuade the Government to send students to their countries. Indeed, the history of similar projects in the past gave little encouragement to do so. The Japanese, however, saw their opportunity, and made the most of it. Cheapness was the potent argument which they used to attract the students to Japan. A few Chinese argued that European learning administered by Japanese was second-hand; and that it would be better to send the students to the countries whence Japan had obtained her knowledge. But the tide was started towards Japan and has not stopped. Most of the students are enrolled

in the Tokyo University, but others are attached to the military, normal, agricultural, and other scientific schools, and others are in the private schools established by the famous educators, Mr. Fukuzawa and Count Okuma.

An English resident of Peking recently had a talk with Mr. Wang in Japan. The Superintendent of Education said that his position was anything but an easy one. He intimated that his words were fast losing their reverence for authority and for the ancestral traditions, and some had gone to the scandalous extreme of adopting foreign dress. Bitter enmity existed between the Manchus and the Chinese, and each professed to despise the other. The young Manchus would say to the Chinese, "We have conquered you and are your rulers," while the Chinese retorted, "We are strong enough to turn you out of the Government when we choose, and we propose to do it some day." These are morally symptomatic. Young China is rubbing elbows closely with young Japan. Ideas are being absorbed which will unit them to take their expected place as loyal and contented wheels in China's governmental machine. They are encountering new ideals—freedom of speech and of the press and representative government, and are discussing such subjects in their societies. This educational scheme is merely an experiment yet. The Chinese have got a good idea of the time necessary to get practical grasp of Western sciences, and may recall the students before they have mastered the Japanese language, which is the primary stage of their course. Ultra-conservative officials are memorising the Throne to stop the business forthwith, and they may succeed in alarming the Dowager. If, however, two thousand young Chinese remain in Japan for a term of years, absorbing liberal ideas of government and organising societies for the promotion of their views, and finally return to China and scatter through the provinces, it would not be surprising if they formed the nucleus of a peaceful revolution or possibly a revolution against the Manchu dynasty.

MANILA'S REPUTATION.

Commenting on the proposed sale of the "Oriente" Hotel to the Government for use as Government offices, the *Sunday Sun* remarks that this would leave Manila without anything which by an extended stretch of the imagination might be termed even a second-rate hotel. Our contemporary goes on to say—Manila enjoys a bad enough name now, without removing one of the only assurances the traveller has that he can live moderately comfortable there. The majority of visitors to Manila come via Hongkong. To take passage from Hongkong to Manila, the American government has its agents and influence in Hongkong to make this visit as difficult as possible. At the offices of the steamship companies one is compelled to answer a list of questions as long as one's arm, including such absurd quizzies as "Have you ever been in gaol?" etc. Then there is the quarantine doctor—another American innovation in Hongkong. If one has a servant, one must send him off twelve hours before leaving in order that he may be disinfected, leaving the master to attend to his own packing and other preparations for leaving. And the British steamship agents in Hongkong see to it that every American runs the full gamut, while they very often save the Englishman the trouble by answering the questions for him themselves and waiving other formalities. If the American objects he is informed with a sardonic grin that his own government requires the formalities, and that if he is leaving for a British port he need do nothing else than purchase his ticket and get on the boat.

Coming to Manila, the visitor prepares to go ashore with his baggage. He is foolish. He might as well put on his pyjamas, roll up his sleeves, and determine upon three hours' work. As the anchor falls, about eight different launches line up alongside the steamer. First comes the Medical Officer. He must be sure that you haven't the chicken-pox or the cholera, or some equally dread disease. You are lined ignominiously on the deck like a squad of recruits at an army post, and told off one by one—men, women, and children. Reminds me more of Ellis Island than anything else. Then comes the Immigration Officer. More trouble unless you can convince him you are not a Chinaman, a contract labourer, or a few other terrible things which are prohibited entrance to this sun-kissed archipelago. Then comes the Customs crew. You don't know what to do. You go to one and are sharply informed another has to do with the particular thing you think you want. You must present your clearance card given you by the Immigration Officer, whereupon you receive a blank declaration, by means of which you are informed that a long term in gaol and a considerable fine beside awaits you, in addition to the confiscation of your property, if you do not declare everything which is datable. Not being provided with a copy of the tariff and customs rules and regulations you usually declare everything but your dirty underwear, and mentally run over in your mind the contents of your trunks and bags to be sure you have missed nothing. It is the only safe way to avoid possibility of that dreadful sentence which stares you in the face. Then your baggage is checked and you receive duplicates. Then off to the custom house. You are carted ashore on a launch with a lot more of human cattle and land twolanders, three cascos, and a waterboat distant from shore. If you are a woman, perhaps some one will pick you up bodily and carry you ashore—if not you scramble over cascos, jump ashore, with muddy compound yawning supposed to be water at the bottom, crawl over loads of junk, disturb the yawning brats of the patrons of the launches by stepping on their toes and fingers—for which the patron kindly abides to you as a person of unknown but suspicious parentage—and finally with one desperate leap arrive in a mess of junk on shore. If you have any clothes left you go to the custom house, and spend the rest of the day queuing where your baggage is. Finally you get to your hole.

But if the proposed sale goes through you won't have any hotel to go to. This has already been settled in Hongkong. Benjamin Kelly & Potts have already seen to that. The sale was settled as a fact there some weeks ago. They don't know that we have a hotel at the present time. The nearest the average traveler or seafarer after investments in the East will be forced to get to Manila in the future is Hongkong. Business is brisk there, as well as in Shanghai and other Chinese cities. The ports are free, there are no customs, no restrictions, the hotels good. What does one want to come to Manila for? The hardest port in the East to enter—and no hotel.

THE MACEDONIAN CRISIS.

Writing at the end of July, Mr. G. F. Abbott, the *Daily Chronicle's* special correspondent in Macedonia, whom we have quoted before, gives the following description of the attitude of the peasantry toward the revolutionists:—

It would be impossible to state what proportion of the people who thus support the movement with men or money, is actuated by genuine sympathy and what proportion by fear. The uncontested fact is that summary punishment is frequently inflicted upon villages and individuals who refuse their co-operation. My own personal investigations have produced varied results. In many cases I have found the older and richer among the villagers passively opposing the Committee's policy, while the younger sort, and those embarrassed by no property, joined with alacrity. Again, I have known men who are glad enough to contribute in kind and coin to the cause, but who shrink from risking their lives. For example, I left at Monastir four brothers, who for years past had acted as faitful and zealous agents of the Committee, blackmailing people for funds and secretly buying gunpowder from the Turkish officers in charge of the powder-magazine outside the town. These men are now in the habit of closing their shops and retiring home sometimes because they have refused the Committee's demand that two of them should join the bands. In the same town I have known of a man who, on being ordered to enlist, offered £750 for exemption, which, however, was declined, the consequence being that he is trembling for his life. These cases and cases like these, are examples of the discouragement due to the Committee's repeated failures. Year after year the population has been fed with promises of Russian intervention, and year after year it has seen these promises falsified. No wonder that their hearts are sick with hope deferred.

The same conclusion is forced upon one by the daily sight of wholesale desertion on the part of villages which had long adhered to the Schism. Many such villages have already hastened to abandon what they consider a sinking ship, and to seek safety elsewhere. Most of those have returned to the Patriarchal Church, others are still wavering—waiting to see on which side the political balance will finally incline. It is a rare opportunity for proselytism, and there is no lack of apostles. Thus the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killidzis is at the present moment riding from village to village as fast as his nag can carry him, offering to the distressed Exarchic peasants the peace which the Pope can only give assisted by the French Consulate. He is not unsuccessful; for the Republic's protection is powerful, and the Macedonian peasant's conscience accommodating.

But the Bulgarian peasantry is so lukewarm and uncertain, the non-Bulgarians are openly hostile to the revolutionary movement. Like the former, they are sick of Turkish misrule. Hatred of the Turk is the one sentiment sincerely shared by all the Christian subjects without distinction of speech or race: it is a sentiment fostered by five centuries of un-speakable; and mostly unspoken, suffering. But here common sympathy ends. The genuine Greeks, the Hellasing Wallachs, and many of the Orthodox Bulgarians who identify themselves with the Greeks, look upon the revolutionary movement as a movement calculated to further the interests of Bulgaria and, if successful, to place her in a position to dominate the Balkans. The Turks, the body, but the Slave will kill our national soul," they say. "Once Macedonia has become Bulgarian, we shall have to leave our homes or be absorbed. Better oppression than national death." So speak the more moderate ones. Others go even further: "The Turk may be a brute, but the Bulgarian has proved himself a devil. Look at all the Greek priests, schoolmasters, and notables daily perishing because they refuse to renounce their nationality. No, it is better to remain under the Turk yet a while."

The Committee has endeavoured to gain the support of the non-Bulgarians by representing the movement as having for its object the liberation and equality of all the subject races. In the districts where the Greek interest is strong they have even attempted to pose as acting under the auspices of the Greek Government, as evidence of that Government's supposed sympathy, and even evaded returning unreturned greetings to the Greek consuls. But their efforts have met with little success. The Greeks and their allies not only remain neutral, but in a great many cases actively aid the Turkish authorities by information and advice, in their pursuit of the rebel bands. The Committee retaliates by murdering the Greek notables and priests on the plea of "treason"—treason to a cause which the victims have emphatically and consistently opposed.

It will be seen that a general rising, such as the Committee periodically announces—an unanimous insurrection of the Macedonian people—is an absurd dream. What, under favourable circumstances, may really happen is more vigorous action on the part of the bands. The latter, reinforced from Bulgaria, may abandon their present game of hide-and-seek with the troops, and adopt a bolder and more aggressive attitude. But even in that case it is to be feared that their action will prove more fatal to the Christian peasants than to the Turks. The latter have the advantage of numbers, organisation, and superior training. When the moment comes, they will be aided by the Bash-Bazouks, and even by the non-Bulgarian elements. The bands, however, armed they may be, largely consist of men more familiar with the spear than with the rifle, and though Macedonians, with its innumerable mountain ranges and deep valleys, offer splendid opportunities for guerrilla warfare, these opportunities can only be utilised by trained workmen acting under the leadership of skilled tacticians. The bands have hitherto given no evidence of tactical skill or marksmanship. Under the circumstances there is little to be gained by the use of firearms.

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[2494]

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"I am angling nothing," Ira Challis remarked, though as he spoke there was a look on his face which might have been taken for one of discomfiture, and which brought to Lady Bottrell's mind the idea that, for once, the "raport" had gone home. "Nothing. I simply wish to state—and this statement is quite within the province of a lawyer—that my client does not intend to be left in poverty while those on whom he has claims are living in the lap of luxury." And, as the "Jurisconsult" spoke, he rose from the table and placed himself with his back against the empty fire-place, thereby, perhaps, to convey that the interview had lasted long enough.

"And," said Lady Bottrell rising, too, and standing before him, "if what he requires is not acceded to, there will be a scandal."

"In no way. There is as it were a scandal to be made. Your ladyship—my client's friends—know that as well as I. But there are other things besides scandals; there are often just claims and sometimes revelations, that can be made in this world which may cause as much—shall I say, discomfiture—as scandal itself. Mark Furness's old friends will know whether it is better to permit those revelations to be made or to forestall them before he arrives in England."

"Arrives in England! He is coming to England!"

"Most undoubtedly. To London. To this very hotel, the moment he can travel. I have even bespoken rooms for him. There is one

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A LURKING PHANTOM:

A STORY OF LOVE AND MYSTERY.

BY JOHN BLOUNDELL-BURTON.

Author of "The Hispaniola Plate," "The Year One," "A Vanished Rival," &c.

CHAPTER IV.

THE UNHLED PAST.

Still fencing with the man; still, like a skilful swordsman, yet one who knows that, he has met his match and finds every riposte parried, Lady Bottrell said:—

"Such sums as that, say ten thousand pounds, can not be borrowed even by the wealthy without some security being given. Those who might be disposed to help Mark Furness, no matter how rich they are—or their connections may be, could never do that."

"Not at once perhaps," Challis said, looking straight in the eyes. "Not altogether in one transaction. But, as I have said, money is easily obtained—by the wealthy."

"I do not know how," while, as she spoke, Lady Bottrell remembered that in her married life of now nineteen years there had never arisen a single necessity for her to require sixpence. Sir Geoffrey's own great wealth was always at her command. She had only to express a want to have it gratified. But she had never yet asked him for anything but trifling sums of money without stating what it was required.

"Your ladyship is fortunate," Mr. Challis said now with a faint smile, one between which and a faint sneer it would have been difficult to draw a distinction. "Most fortunate in not knowing how such money can be obtained. Also, if I may say so, your ladyship must be entirely devoid of curiosity and of any desire to know the affairs of other ladies of your own position."

"I do not understand you."

"Lady Bottrell, years ago I practised as an American lawyer here in London. Later, I practised as an American lawyer in Paris. I learnt some strange things in both cities as to the doings of ladies of fashion."

"Can that concern me or—if I may say so on my part—the subject in question?"

"It may concern those to whom Mark Furness will apply for—well! an advance on the sum he requires."

"An advance! That is a different thing. If he wanted a hundred, or two hundred pounds or so, it could probably be obtained without much difficulty."

"He would not be satisfied with such an advance as that. May I tell you a little story, Lady Bottrell? Or half-a-dozen little stories?"

"If they are material to the subject, yes."

"I have a client over in Paris, an American, a self-made, a trifle millionaire—in pounds sterling, not dollars francs—who had married a French lady of high rank and birth. This man allowed his wife 100,000 francs a year—10,000—for her dresses, hats, everything. They had obtained the entry to the Emperor's set, it was before the war; they went everywhere, to the Tuilleries, Compiegne, Trouville, Homburg; they followed the Court. All the same it was a handsome allowance, was it not?"

"Very handsome," Lady Bottrell acknowledged. "Well!"

"Well, one day, Metzler—as the most fashionable dressmaker in Paris was called—a man whose name your ladyship is, of course, familiar with, went to see the millionaire and he obtained admission to him and, when he had obtained it, he showed him a bill against the millionaire's wife and asked for settlement. He also showed him what the French call *papiers timbre*, or should call, *receipts*. And the whole amounted to half a million francs—220,000."

"She had been borrowing money from Metzler and she had not paid her bills," Lady Bottrell said.

"The thing is common enough in Paris. It would be more difficult here. There are dressmakers in London who do the same thing, but not to the same amount." And, she added, "if they did, you would scarcely suggest, I suppose, that these persons on whom Mark Furness may think he has a claim should adopt the same habit. Surely that is scarcely what a lawyer ought to advise or suggest."

"I am angling nothing," Ira Challis remarked, though as he spoke there was a look on his face which might have been taken for one of discomfiture, and which brought to Lady Bottrell's mind the idea that, for once, the "raport" had gone home. "Nothing. I simply wish to state—and this statement is quite within the province of a lawyer—that my client does not intend to be left in poverty while those on whom he has claims are living in the lap of luxury."

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"Arrives in England! He is coming to England!"

"Most undoubtedly. To London. To this very hotel, the moment he can travel. I have even bespoken rooms for him. There is one

thing at least Mark Furness can claim which is his and no else's in this world, and claim it he will."

"He will be implacable!"

"He will insist on his rights. Every other man does so; why should not he?"

"Yet he will sell them! He can be bought off."

"That is the plain way of putting things. Though I am willing to acknowledge that it expresses the matter clearly, if strongly. But there is also a better construction to put on his determination. He may not desire to cause any discord, and if I may say so on his behalf, he does not make an exorbitant demand."

"I must go now," Lady Bottrell said, feeling at the end of her forces. "I have other duties to attend to. I will communicate with those concerned. Meanwhile, "she added, "there is, I suppose, no hurry. If he is ill in that hospital, a few days are of no importance!"

"None whatever. Your ladyship can communicate with me at your own time."

Then, opening the door for her, Mr. Challis escorted her through the

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10. TRITON, German str., 1,033, H. Kraft.
Manila 7th Sept., Ballast.—SIEMENS & CO.
Sept. 11. BRABBLE, British g.-bt., from practice.
Sept. 11. CHUHAN, British str., 2,832, W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., Shanghai 8th September,
Mail and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sept. 11. EELLEN RICKMERS, German str., 936,
C. Horwitz, Swatow 16th Sept., General
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H. Mayer, Yokohama 24th August and
Fochow 9th Sept., General—HAMBURG
AMERICA LINE.
Sept. 11. KWANTUNG, Chinese str., from
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Sept. 11. SIMA, British str., 3,805, C. D. Gold-
smith, London 6th Aug., and Singapore 6th
Sept., Mail and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

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AT THE HAMBURG MASTERS' OFFICE.
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Canton, British str., for Ningpo.
Ischia, Italian str., for Singapore.
Kalgan, British str., for Shanghai.
Kumano Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
Kwangtung, British str., for Shanghai.
Leyden, German str., for Shanghai.
Tashua, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Tingting, British str., for Swatow.
Wongkei, British str., for Swatow.
Yuenlong, British str., for Manila.
Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

11th September.
BYODO, Norwegian str., for Hongkong.
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
HAICHING, British str., for Coast Ports.
ICHIKA, Italian str., for Bombay.
KUMANO MARU, Japanese str., for Melbourne.
MADELEINE RICKMERS, German str., for Bangkok.
TAISHAN, British str., for Swatow.
TAISUHAN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
WANGKOK, German str., for Bangkok.
YUEN-SANG, British str., for Manila.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

11th September.
KOWLOON DOCKS.—Pembroke, H.M.S.
FUNE, Portbank.
METROPOLITAN DOCK.—Borneo, Narang,
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SHIPPING REPORT.
The German steamer *Triton*, from Manila 7th September, had S.W. monsoon with heavy rain squalls and moderate sea.

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Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1903.

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"KURUJISTAN" ... 24th Oct.
"RICHMOND CASTLE" ... 7th Nov.
For Freight and further information, apply to DODWEIL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. 1125
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

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Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. 1253
FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND TSINGTAU.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"FREIBURG," Captain Friesch, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1903. 1253
FOR CHEMULFO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR. (Calling at SHANGAI.)

THE Steamship

"PRONTO," Captain Grandt, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE, Hongkong Office.

Groningen, 10th September, 1903. 1253
FOR KWAN CHAU WAN.

THE Steamship

"SWIFT," Captain A. Mongor, will have quick despatch for the above port.

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Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. 1242

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LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	W. W. Cooke	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUMATRA	Brit. str.	W. Hayward	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
LIVERPOOL.	JASON	Brit. str.	Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	23rd inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP.	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	H. Peterson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	15th inst. D'light.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	KAMAKURA MARU	Fren. str.	Schmitz	MESSENGERS, MARITIMES	22nd inst. at 11 A.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	TONKIN	Brit. str.	Hilborn	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	29th inst.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	GLACUS	Jap. str.	W. Bainbridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	3rd Oct., Daylight.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	INABA MARU	Brit. str.	H. Nash	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	13th October.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	AGAMMON	Brit. str.	H. Formes	MELCHERS & CO.	27th October.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	PAK LIN	Brit. str.	Mayer	HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE	16th inst. at Noon.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	BAVIER	Brit. str.	von Dolhou	HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE	To-morrow.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	KONIGSBERG	Brit. str.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE	23rd inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	ANDALUSIA	Brit. str.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE	6th October.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	ABESSINIA	Brit. str.	Brahmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE	20th October.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	SATONA	Brit. str.	C. Warrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	3rd November.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	PINGUIN	Aus. str.	Cagliari	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	19th inst. P.M.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	PERIA	Rus. str.	K. Gotschakow	BRADLEY & CO.	About 26th inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	BRÄMKE	Brit. str.	Dowdell & CO. LTD.	About 12th inst.	
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	NORDKIN	Brit. str.	A. Beer	SEWAN, TOME & CO.	30th inst. at Noon.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	E. OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	H. Pihl	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	23rd inst. at Noon.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	LTRA	Brit. str.	E. Beetham	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	7th October.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	TOMI MARU	Jap. str.	F. Williams	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	22nd inst., 4 P.M.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	CALCHAS	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	2nd Oct.	
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	6th Oct.	
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	INDRASAMA	Jap. str.	W. E. Craven	PORLAND & ASIATIC CO.	12th inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	EASTER	Jap. str.	W. Ellis	GARD, LIVINGSTON & CO.	14th inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	CHINGTU	Jap. str.	J. McD. Howie	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	17th inst. Daylight.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	FERDURG	Jap. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE	19th inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	JAVA	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	2nd Oct. at Noon.	
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	KINOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	25th inst. D'light.	
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	19th inst. at Noon.	
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	PRONTO	Brit. str.	T. Harrison	HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE	To-day.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	SZECHEZ	Jap. str.	K. Mori	HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE	23rd inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	NANCHANG	Jap. str.	J. MacKenzie	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	14th inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	SIMLA	Jap. str.	Grandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINE	18th inst. P.M.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	CHINKIANG	Jap. str.	H. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	20th inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	F. ERZEND	Jap. str.	S. de Lockyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	16th inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	Klaesberger	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	22nd inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	MAIDOURA	Jap. str.	T. W. Groves	OSSA SHOSEN KAISHA	17th inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	ZAFIRO	Jap. str.	H. Rodger	OSSA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	KAIPO	Jap. str.	H. S. Smith	TOKO KISEN KAISHA	10th inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	ROSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	R. W. Almond	SEWAN, TOME & CO.	16th inst.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	MANILA	Jap. str.	J. McD. Howie	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	19th inst. 10 A.M.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	MANILA DIRECT	Jap. str.	Mulke	MELCHERS & CO.	5th October.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	MANILA	Jap. str.	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	22nd inst., 5 P.M.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	IDZUMI MARU	Jap. str.	A. Stewart	DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.	15th inst., at Noon.
MARENGO, LONDON & V. SPORE, &c.	SWIFT	Jap. str.	A. E. Mongor	CHI WO	Quick despatch.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA



REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship Captain Tons Sailing Date.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
"ROSETTA MARU"	H. S. Smith	3876	Wednesday, 16th September, at 11 A.M.
"BOHILLA MARU"	E. P. Bishop	3869	Tuesday, 22nd September, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager. 1478

Hongkong, 9th September, 1903.



HONGKONG MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between

Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and cabin. Electric Light. Perfect

Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for

comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 10th September.

A NEW ADMIRAL.

The Imperial Navy in Cantonese waters is now no longer under the command of Liu Wei Ching, the Admiral Lo Bu of Foochow fame, who saved his ship from the French in 1885. Liu is in the Viceroy's opinion too old for active service, and his familiar figure is no longer to be seen in his torpedo-boat in the harbour. When he retired—about six weeks ago—one Chen Ting Wei, who had, in conversation with the Viceroy, made suggestions of naval matters which won the latter's approval, was appointed in his stead. One month of service, however, was insufficient to prove Chen's fitness, and now Shun has made a characteristic appointment.

The man on whom Lo Bu's robe has permanently fallen is Kiu Tsu Fan, native of Foochow. Kiu studied naval methods in Europe and America and the knowledge he acquired secured for him the post of Director of the Naval School at Whampoa. Later on he entered the Customs as a clerk, but he did not remain long in that service, and has now found his proper sphere. He is a relation of Cheng, who is now in supreme command of the troops in Kwangsi; Cheng has been lately promoted to the position of Expectant of the Metropolitan Court of the Fourth Rank. This appointment carries with it the right to memorialise the throne directly—a privilege which is not without advantages. His opportunity of distinguishing himself had come with the illness of General Fung, whose eighty years would unfit him for the field in any country but China.

SEVEN MAIDENS' FESTIVAL.

Last week the festival of the Seven Maidens was celebrated here. On that day Chinese girls place specimens of their handicrafts on view in the family drawing-room, hoping that the kindly goddess will bless them and increase the skill of the worker. These articles are very daintily made, and consist of models of furniture, lanterns, and other household utensils. Beside these, figures are made with sequin nests, which are cunningly joined together; the figures are placed in shrines and placed on a table, so that the neighbours may be able to admire them.

The legend on which this festival is based is that of the Bride, who on this night visits the Shepherd Boy in the Heavens. Her path lies across the Milky Way, and to enable her to cross this all the birds of the air assemble, and fill up the vacant spaces. This is one of the most interesting and picturesque of Chinese legends.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KOWLOON ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Kowloon, 10th September.

Sir.—May I call the attention of the P. W. D. through the columns of your valuable paper, to the disgraceful state of the roads at Kowloon? With the exception of that part of the road lying between the corner of Robinson Road and Elgin Road to the corner of Cameron Road and East Road, the P. W. D. do not seem to be aware that any other roads exist. The part of road mentioned seems to be a kind of reserve ground for a few coolies for whom the P. W. D. cannot find any other work. They can be seen daily with a barrow of sand and a shovel, and are supposed to be repairing roads, under no supervision whatever. They lay the sand on the road and await a shower of rain to wash it off; then renew operations. Paths and gutters to roads that have been in existence eight or nine years are still covered with wild undergrowth, and altogether the roads, pathways, and gutters are a standing disgrace to the P. W. D. and an eyesore and inconvenience to the resident and taxpayer. I earnestly invite the head of the Department to visit Kowloon and convince himself that such is the case. He should walk and prepare himself for a muddy one, as to take a risks is almost an impossibility, except to be dragged along at snail's pace. Yours, etc.,

S. W. MOORE.

SINGAPORE IN 1902.

The Straits Times says:—The financial report and statements for 1902 were laid upon the table of the Legislative Council yesterday (thu inst.). The actual revenue—\$7,754,733 was \$713,048 in excess of the revenue raised in 1901. The transactions of the year—estimated to show a deficit of \$1,262,023—showed an actual surplus of \$153,899. The principal sources of revenue continued to show a steady advance. The actual outlay was \$7,600,734—a decrease of \$715,808 on the estimates—and of \$285,734 compared with the outlay in 1901. The credit balance of the Colony on the 1st January last stood at \$1,973,733. The Singapore-Johore Railway on which, to the end of last year, \$1,657,020 had been spent must, however, be looked upon as a new asset of value. The cash balances on the 1st January last, including the Currency Note Reserve, were \$8,844,764. If this reserve (\$7,714,555) be deducted, the balance is \$1,130,209, or against \$924,802. This amount does not include copper coin to the value of \$47,125. A large amount was received during the year as court deposits. Government currency notes to the value of \$13,388,440 were in circulation on the 31st December, 1902, as compared with \$9,476,000 at the end of the previous year, and with \$6,205,000 for 1900. The coin reserve increased from \$6,970,715 to \$7,714,555, though, during the year, the legal proportion was reduced from two-thirds to one-half.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 11th September.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT THE PEAK.

Curt Vincenz (29), the German who is in custody on a charge of having shot a chair-coolie at the Peak on 3rd September, was brought up on remand.

The circumstances of the assault have already been made public. Vincenz, who is a fine-looking man and describes himself as a planter from Java, engaged a chair to carry him from the Peak Hotel where he was staying to the signal-station at the Peak, and in the course of the journey down he drew a revolver and fired two shots at the chair-coolie in front, one of which struck the revolver of the chair and went through the coolie's arm and the other of which grazed his hip.

The two chair-coolies gave evidence about the shooting. One said that when he got to the Police Station to report the matter he made his way to Sergeant Clark, and along with him, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant, who handed over his revolver to the sergeant.

Dr. Lang of the Government Civil Hospital deposed that when the wounded chair-coolie was admitted to the hospital he examined him and found him suffering from a bullet-wound through the right fore-arm. He had a small abrasion, about the size of a shilling, over his left hip, and another small abrasion of the same size, over his right shoulder-blade. He did not think there were any complications or permanent injury from the wounds.

A coolie who picked up a bullet at the place where the assault took place gave evidence.

Lance-Sergeant Clark gave evidence regarding the arrest of the accused man after the matter had been reported. He said he met the defendant coming down the Peak Road near Mount Austin Barracks. He asked defendant if there was anything the matter and the latter replied, "Yes, I have shot a Chinaman," and produced the revolver with which he had shot the coolie and handed it to witness. Four chambers were loaded and two recently discharged. He arrested defendant and took him to the Police Station. Witness did not notice anything strange in defendant's manner; he came very quietly, and at the station sat down on a chair. When the coolie was being examined he remarked that the wound on the hip was caused by the first shot and that in the arm by the second shot.

Inspector Robertson also gave evidence. He deposed that at 9 a.m. on the 4th inst. he read over the charge to the defendant, after having cautioned him in the usual way, and defendant made a statement to the effect that he had nothing to say, which was taken down in writing.

His Worship then asked the defendant if he had anything to say, administering first the customary caution.

The prisoner said that it was a real accident, and that he did not wish to wound the Chinaman and did not aim at him. When he took the chair to the Peak it was raining very heavily and he waited at the signal-station for about an hour; when the rain stopped he told the coolies to take him down again.

When he fired the first shot the coolies dropped the chair and he fell out. When he saw that one of the coolies was wounded he told the uninjured man to take the other coolie down to the Police Station, and meanwhile he (the defendant) waited at the vicinity of where the chair had been dropped. There was a small guardbox or police-man's box near the place where the affair happened. In the Police Station when the wound on the coolie's arm was exposed, defendant said it must have been the second shot he fired.

His Worship committed the defendant for trial at the Sessions.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

HOUSEBREAKING.

A banished Chinese coolie was charged with returning from banishment and with having broken into a dwelling-house in Bonham Strand and stolen clothing to the value of \$13,50.

His Worship found the charges proven and sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment for returning from banishment and six months' imprisonment for entering the house.

THEFT OF WOOD.

A coolie was charged with the theft of a plank of wood. He stated in defence that the wood he found in a water-mill and that it apparently belonged to nobody and was as much his property as that of the man who was charging him with the theft.

The magistrate, however, did not take that view and imposed a sentence of 21 days' imprisonment with hard labour, this being the defendant's first offence.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

13th September: 14th Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.).

Matins (11 a.m.).

Responses, Ferial; Venite, Tunc; Psalmus, Cretch and Cooke; Te Deum; Calkin in B flat;

Benedictus, Barphy in E; Hymns, 185 and 262 (Ward's setting); Offertory Hymn, 307.

Evangelist (5.45 p.m.).

Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Barphy, Tunc, and Hawes; Magnificat; Ave in E (2nd M.); Nunc Dimittis; Gaudenti; Sanctus in D (25th E.); Hymns, 513, 209, and 271; Vesper Hymn, Ward (No. 2).

S. PETER'S CHURCH, Queen's Road West.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.

Matins (11 a.m.).

Venite, Travers; Te Deum; Woodward, Jubilate, Russell; Hymns, 4, 49, 338, and 364.

Even-song (6.30 p.m.).

Magnificat; Hopkins; Nunc Dimittis; Turner; Hymns, 445, 419, 443, and 11.

The Church launch Dayspring will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6); returning afterwards. The Afternoon Pianist is the call sign. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books &c. provided. Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA SHANGHAI]

THE FAR EAST.

Berlin, 5th September.

The German newspapers are receiving with great satisfaction the latest statements of the Japanese Minister in London, Baron Hayashi, in regard to the peaceful relations between Russia and Japan.—O. Lloyd.

THE BALKAN.

Berlin, 5th September.

Bulgaria seems to be very desirous to commence war with Turkey. All the Powers are now warning the Bulgarian Government to preserve peace.

A sharply pronounced division is noticed between the military officers of all Serbian garrisons in favour of, and in opposition to, the murderers of the late King Alexander. The Government has taken far-reaching measures against an eventual conspiracy.—O. Lloyd.

Paris, 5th September.

A cable from Constantinople to the Temps states that the uneasiness among the people continues. It is believed that war is imminent. The crews of foreign ships have been called out to assist the police in protecting the embassies from the feared attack.—Echo de Chine.

VIA CEYLON.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

MISCHIEVOUS BULGARIAN ACTIVITY.

London, 25th August.

The refugees who have arrived at the mouth of the Bosphorus number 580 and include the Governor and officials of Innada. They declare that the bands consisted of Bulgarians in uniform and armed with rifles.

London, 26th August.

Bumer Rushdi Pacha, commanding the Turkish troops in Macedonia, has been recalled to Constantinople. He will be replaced by Ibrahim Pacha, commanding the division at Serres.

Later.

Turkey has called out all the European Regiments of the 2nd and 3rd Army Corps; sixteen battalions of Regiments of the Pandemus Asiatic division; and 36 battalions of Ilarchs of the 2nd Army Corps. The total called out on a war footing for Macedonia is 350 battalions, double the force employed in the Turco-Greek war.

The Russian fleet is still cruising off the Bosphorus.

The announcement that the Tsar, accompanied by Count Lansdorff, will visit the Emperor of Austria at the end of September, is regarded as evidence that the Austro-Russian agreement relative to Macedonia is unimpaired.

London, 27th August.

A great mass meeting was held at Sofie yesterday, when it was resolved to invite all Bulgarians to assist in securing a triumph for the Macedonians, and to memorialise the representatives of the Powers to secure intervention. Most of the shops were closed in sympathy.

The Sultan has now appointed Nassir Pacha to command the forces in Macedonia, instead of Ibrahim Pacha, originally designated.

Later.

At Kubeli Borgas, south of Adrianople, last night, a bomb was thrown into the dining-car of the through train from Buda Pest to Constantinople. Two carriages were wrecked, and seven passengers were killed and eighteen injured.

London, 28th August.

The Macedonian Committee has sent to the Sultan and the Powers a scheme for the European administration of Macedonia, assisted by native representatives, and an international army of occupation.

The revolt is gaining ground at Adrianople, where the insurgents are estimated at 6,000; and it is reported that they have defeated the Turkish troops. Bulgaria has despatched two more regiments to strengthen the frontier guards.

Later.

Salonica Bulgarians on the 25th instant, attacked Neveska, and of a garrison numbering 240 they killed 200, and then contrabuted earthworks round the town. Yesterday morning seven battalions arrived on the scene, and commenced bombarding the earthworks.

GENERAL NEWS.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR COMMISSION REPORT.

London, 25th August.

The report of the War Commission has been issued. It condemns the absence of a plan of campaign, resulting in a plentiful crop of misunderstandings. It condemns the grave deficiencies in stores, and acknowledges the prompt and effectual treatment of the situation in the midst of a great war, reflecting credit on those concerned; but the home defence was left dangerously weak, and the report considers that it is unsatisfactory that nothing sufficient is being done to prevent a recurrence.

The report insists on a military system containing powers of expansion. Recruting is a serious question, and the army as a whole unfairly represents the manhood of the Empire.

The report generally exonerates the Intelligence Department, and recommends certain changes in the War Office. It approves decentralisation generally, but deprecates carrying it too far. It praises the Colonials, who will be highly useful in future wars; but trained officers and a measure of discipline are necessary.

Lord Wolseley, in a memorandum dated the 8th June, 1899, urged the drafting of troops to South Africa, and mobilising Army Corps on Salisbury Plain, the commencement of these operations to be as soon as possible, so as to be over by November. On the 7th July Lord Wolseley urged the sending of ten thousand men to South Africa. Sir Redvers Buller, on the

13th July, declared that he had complete confidence in Generals Butler and Symons, if they did not consider the situation dangerous.

Lord Roberts, in his evidence, said that the proportion of the failures was considerably greater in the higher than in the lower ranks of officers.

London, 26th August.

The Report shows that Lord Wolseley desired to send men to South Africa quietly, under various pretences, before hostilities broke out, in addition to mobilising forces at home to scare the Boers. Although his specific recommendations to reinforce the garrison in South Africa were disregarded, larger additions were made to the garrison before the war, in consequence.

Lord Wolseley's evidence was to the effect that Sir Redvers Buller's going to Natal and Lord Roberts' advance to Bloemfontein were strategically incorrect. The author of the famous telegram "Unarmed men preferred" was Sir Redvers Buller.

London, 26th August.

The papers generally characterise the War Commission's report as mild, in view of the amazing revelations of neglect and muddle, and disappointment is expressed that it embodies no comprehensive, definite scheme for the reorganisation of the Army.

ABYSSINIA AND FRANCE.

London, 26th August.

It is declared in Paris that the Franco-Abyssinian incident mentioned in the message of the 24th instant, refers to a difficulty already settled; and that relations are now most cordial.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

On the 10th ult. Mr. MacNeil asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs what part, if any, had the Foreign Office, through its representative at Peking, taken in urging the Chinese Government to put pressure on the Tibetan authorities in support of the demands which the Indian Government was making on

the Dalai-Lama of Lhasa.

London, 26th August.

Humphreys Estates have been booked at \$104. Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$145 ex the dividend of 36 per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1903, paid on the 7th instant. Oriental Hotels continue in request at \$57.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong's have sold at \$15 and are still enquired for. No business is reported in the northern stocks.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR SANDAKAN.
Taking Cargo at Through Rates to
KUDAT, TAWAO, LAHAD DATU AND
LABUAN.

THE Company's Steamship

NOTICE

"BORNEO".
Captain Muha, will be ready to load for the
above port on MONDAY MORNING, the
14th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to
MELCHERS & CO.

Agents
Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2358]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

M. R. F. ESROM and Mr. P. KUNZE
have this day been authorized to sign
our Firm Jointly for PROSECUTION.

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2359]

BREWING.

WANTED by a young Englishman, with
exceptional experience, in Brewing
Trade, a position of trust as BRANCH
MANAGER or UNDER MANAGER in the
Far East. Can command excellent references.

Addressee W. A., care of "Hongkong Daily
Press" Office.

London, 14th August, 1903. [2360]

WANTED.

A FIVE- or SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in a
healthy locality in Hongkong or Kowloon.
Please state Terms etc.

Apply to—

H. L.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2377]

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY POLO
GYMKHANA, which was to have taken
place at the Polo Ground, on Tuesday next,
the 15th September, is POSTPONED till TUES-
DAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, owing to the bad
weather.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2378]

NOTICE.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA
AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FRANZ FERDINAND".
Captain Klausberger, will leave for the above
places on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., p.m.

This Steamer has Capital Accommodation for
Passengers, Electric Light, and carries Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO.
Agents,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [3]

FOR ODESSA.

THE Russian Steamer
"KNIAS GORTSCHAKOW"
will be despatched as above on or about the
26th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BRADLEY & CO.
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2375]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"SIMLA".

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed, at their risk, in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex s.s. Rome.
From Sicilia, ex s.s. Syria.

From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and

B. & S. N. Co.'s steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
2 p.m., To-DAY, the 17th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., at 4 p.m.,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Goods
downs for examination by the Consignees and
the Company's representative at an appointed
hour. All Claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognized. No
Claims will be admitted after the Goods have
left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [2383]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS is
now ready and contains—

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Quarantine Against Shanghai.

Hoihow's Trade in 1902.

Hongkong's New Governor.

Rock Collapse in Mindenell Road.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Notes from the Botanic Gardens.

Affairs in Manchuria.

Warning to Travellers in Siberia.

The Yong-ampuo Lease.

Canton.

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Hongkong, 12th September, 1903.

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Agents
Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [2358]

NOTICE.

A N OLD FOX-TERRIER DOG.
Smooth-haired, white body, tan head,
very evenly marked, with diamond-shaped tan
spot on forehead. Answers to the name of
"Rats". Finder will be rewarded handsomely
(if necessary) on returning him to owner, care
of I.M.C., 16, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [2367]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC SPORTS 1903.

THE Annual Aquatic Sports will be held on
the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th INST., in
CLUB ENCLOSURE, Austin Road, Kowloon.

Sports commence on 15th and 16th at
4.30 P.M., and on 17th and 18th at 4 P.M.

Admission for Gentlemen, 50 cents each day.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-price.

Tickets for Admission may be obtained from
the STEWARD, V.R.C., on the day of the
Sports.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [2333]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC SPORTS 1903.

THE Committee of the Victoria Recreation
Club request the pleasure of the Company's
presence at the Annual Aquatic Sports.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. S.
Firwood and Officers, the Band of the 10th
Bombay Light Infantry will play.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [2333]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC SPORTS 1903.

THE Committee of the Victoria Recreation
Club request the pleasure of the Company's
presence at the Annual Aquatic Sports.

On THURSDAY, 10th INST., at 2.30 P.M., at his
OFFICES, on Queen's Road, Kowloon.

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED
WARE;

A Few New Interesting BOOKS, One
PIANO, ONE OLD VIOLIN IN CASE,

etc., &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1903. [2356]

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presence at the Annual Aquatic Sports.

On THURSDAY, 10th INST., at 2.30 P.M., at his
OFFICES, on Queen's Road, Kowloon.

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED
WARE;

A Few New Interesting BOOKS, One
PIANO, ONE OLD VIOLIN IN CASE,

etc., &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1903. [2356]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC SPORTS 1903.

THE Committee of the Victoria Recreation
Club request the pleasure of the Company's
presence at the Annual Aquatic Sports.

On THURSDAY, 10th INST., at 2.30 P